New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1469. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANISM.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Fremont and Dayton.

Immense Concourse at the Tabernacle.

THREE MEETINGS AT ONCE.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Procession to Col. Fremont's Residence.

SPEECH OF COL. FREMONT.

EXPANSION OF THE PLATFORM.

MRS. FREMONT CHEERED BY THE PEOPLE.

Speeches of Judge Emmett, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Senator Trumbull, Attorney-General Kimball, and others,

Letters from Gov. Seward, Hon. Preston King, Hon. B. F. Butler, &c.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm—And no need for Tar-Barrels.

The REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK gathered in overwhelming numbers in and around the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON. At an early hour, crowds began to gather at the Tabernacle, and increased rapidly, until that spacious building was completely crammed. Full five thousand men were packed into the house when the hour arrived for the commencement of the proceedings. They blocked up the aisles; were wedged in among the seats; overflowed the platform; clung to the pillars; looked over one another's shoulders away up in the darkest corners of the galleries; passed over the heads of their fellows from the sills of the windows; preserved their good humor unexpelled amidst all the crowd and crush and jostle; and testified by the heartiest of all hearty plaudits their unqualified approval of the Candidates and the Platform. When the Tabernacle would hold no more people, the coming throng surged back and constituted itself into outside meetings. Two of these meetings were in progress at the same instant. One took post upon the steps of the Tabernacle, and the long covered-way, which leads to the door of the building, was densely packed with eager listeners. A second meeting was organized in front of the entrance on Broadway, and that thoroughfare underwent an hour's blockade. Speakers were elected at all these meetings, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Counting together the number of persons in attendance outside and inside of the Tabernacle, it is a moderate estimate to say that Ten Thousand Freemen of New-York assembled yesterday to do honor to their ticket.

The call for the meeting was circulated only two days beforehand, yet the response was as large as we have ever seen on occasions where there were weeks of preparation. There was no need of banners, or fireworks, or transparencies, or any other of the appeals that savor of clap-trap and humbug. A single band of music was present in the Tabernacle, but it was not found necessary to draw a crowd by burning a speck of tar, by firing a big gun, nor by flashing out a ray from a Drummond light. The people came, and heard, and listened courteously, and went away pleased that they had been enabled to take part in a demonstration that was as full of spirit and purpose as an egg of meat.

The proceedings were opened in the Tabernacle at 8 o'clock P. M. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., called the meeting to order, and proposed

For President—THOMAS B. STILLMAN.

The nomination was ratified with great unanimity.

MR. STILLMAN, on taking the Chair, said: I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the compliment you have paid me by elevating me to the position of Chairman of this meeting. I have only to claim your indulgent consideration for any imperfections of which I may be guilty while I occupy this Chair and preside over your deliberations.

MR. ISAAC DAYTON then came forward, and read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, who were elected by acclamation:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Joseph Jamieson,	12.	Thomas Cawley,
	Francis J. Tiffenner,		Thomas Simpson.
2.	Edward Pepper,	13.	Gilbert D. Smith,
	Joseph Manning,		Sandy Higgins.
3.	Robert B. Coleman,	14.	Sanford L. Macomber.
	Andrew Jordan,		Henry Sendon.
4.	Nathaniel Sherwood,	15.	John T. Price;
	Benjamin Rowlet.		John H. Fowers.
5.	John Masten,	16.	Henry Ivison,
	Noah Worral.		Ashael A. Denman.
6.	Noah L. Farnham,	17.	Beal, F. Finckney,
	Pierre Van Wyck.		Hermann Raster.
7.	Joseph B. Cline,	18.	Henry Brewster,
	Robert Murray.		T. G. Churchill.
8.	Henry Dayton,	19.	John G. Hull,
	Jonathan W. Allen.		Enos Montrose.
9.	Denise Pearce,	20.	Johnson B. Fountain.
	Pine Hopkins.		
10.	Robert T. Hallock,	21.	Richard Mott,
	Pine Hopkins.		John D. Sherwood.
11.	William Gray,	22.	Lebbeus B. Ward,
	Daniel D. Wright.		John Ives.

SECRETARIES.

Robert J. Reid,	David R. Jones
Hoyer G. Van Vorst,	Henry R. Kent,
Thomas Boyle,	Wm. H. Anthon,
John Griffin,	Orgis Marian,
John Silcocks.	

The Chair announced that Judge EMMETT (temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia) would report to the meeting the proceedings of the National Convention. [Loud cheers.]

JUDGE EMMETT'S SPEECH.

Judge EMMETT said that, as he was not in the programme, he should have to crave indulgence for any imperfections he might make in his report of the proceedings at Philadelphia. He had no materials for making any report, but he believed all had read and approved of the platform which was there adopted. [Great applause.] He had always had an opinion that political Conventions in this country were bad things, nor had his opinion changed with regard to Conventions got up by men in power for the purpose of perpetuating their rule. Such Conventions were generally so many frauds upon the popular will. But the Convention at Philadelphia was of entirely a different character. [Applause.] Every man who went there went for the purpose of uniting with his fellow-citizens in support of the same great, noble, glorious cause as that which has assembled us together on this occasion. [Applause.] He had never before seen a political gathering so respectable in point of character or numbers as that which had assembled at Philadelphia. That Convention had opened his eyes. It had convinced him that no man could hope to arrive at any correct conclusions with regard to the history of parties as they now exist in this country, without studying with great care the principles upon which the Republican party is based. In the Convention at Philadelphia every State in the Union was represented, and every section of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. [Cheers.] There were men there of all political parties. There were old Line Whigs there, and men who had refused to act with the respectable portion of the country. He could give no idea of the concert of action which prevailed among the delegates of that Convention. Every man went to promote by his favorite candidate; but every man also went convinced that the only road to success was in concession and harmony. So strong was this spirit of concession, so complete the harmony which prevailed, that instead of spending a week in deliberation and discussion, as it was supposed would be necessary, the work was accomplished in five days, and the nominations which were made were ratified with the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm. [Applause.] The delegates from the different States vied with each other in preserving the harmony of the Convention. There was mentioned Judge EMMETT's name mentioned in connection with the Presidency which elicited shouts of enthusiasm. It was the name of a favorite son of New-York. [Great applause.] Allow me to name him. It was WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [Tremendous cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, it is safe to assert that, had not his name been withdrawn at an early stage of the proceedings of the Convention, he would have been nominated by acclamation as our candidate for President. [Renewed cheers.] Mr. SEWARD has been charged with entertaining "higher principles" than a sufficient refutation of the calumny. In all that he has done, he has given evidence of the purest patriotism and a profound love of his country. He is ambitious, but it is the ambition which should actuate the conduct of every lover of Freedom. [Great applause.] That matter, then, being settled, fellow-citizens, how shall I describe to you the manner in which the name of JOHN C. FREMONT was received. [Reiterated cheers and immense enthusiasm—the shouts for FREMONT entirely drowning the speaker's voice and preventing him from proceeding for several minutes.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for FREMONT.

The cheers were given with a will, and three more.

Judge EMMETT (resuming)—The rush that was made for FREMONT the moment his name was mentioned was, and still is, a mystery to me. That a body of men, who were versed in all the intricacies of politics, should have taken up a man who had no political antecedents, was a strange circumstance. But it was for that very reason that JOHN C. FREMONT [cheers] was taken up. It was because he had no political antecedents whatever. [Cheers.] It was because he was the representative of Young America. [Tremendous cheers.] It was because it was believed that he was better qualified than any of the old politicians, by their various reasons, to lead us on to victory. [Applause.] Any attempt to say one word against his nomination would have been useless. Any one who had uttered a word against him, might as well have attempted to stop the torrent of Niagara with a pitchfork. [Laughter.] But there was no disposition on the part of any one to oppose his nomination. [Applause.] He seemed to be the choice of the Convention by common acclaim, by common consent. It seemed to be the general feeling that FREMONT was the man for the hour.

A VOICE—He's wide awake! [Cheers and laughter.]

Judge EMMETT—(continuing)—I have, since I came back to New-York, met one man who was very anxious to know what JOHN C. FREMONT had ever done. [Laughter.] I cheerfully tell him what he has done—but there are some things he has not done. [Applause.] He had no hand in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [Great applause.] He had no hand in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. [Renewed applause.] I think that's enough, fellow-citizens. [Laughter.] for his negative qualities.

A VOICE—He had no hand, either, in the Ostend Manifesto. [Laughter.]

Judge EMMETT—He had not. I thank my friend for that suggestion. I will tell you what he has done. He conquered California with sixty-two men. [Great applause.] He has starved himself to feed his poor fellows. [Applause.] He not only went through his share of fatigues, and privations and hardships which his party endured, but he took a double share. [Applause.] That is the kind of man JOHN C. FREMONT is. [Uproarious cheering.] Many of you, my fellow-citizens, have read FREMONT's book. Did you find anything in the writings which would disqualify him for the office of President? [Cries of "No! No!"] There is another thing he did. He won the heart and hand of THOMAS H. BENTON's daughter. [Great laughter and three cheers for Mrs. FREMONT.] I tell you that is the small feather in his cap, and that it is by no means a small thing in the estimation of possession for being the President of the United States. [Cheers and laughter.] For I hold, in the first place, that no man who has not had the courage to marry a wife [laughter, and cries of "Three groans for BUCHANAN,"] has courage to fill a responsible office. Do you believe that the son-in-law of THOMAS H. BENTON is deficient in a knowledge of the political history of the country. [A No, No.] JOHN C. FREMONT has taken his degree already by his marriage. I venture to say that his family connection with THOMAS H. BENTON has given him an opportunity, which he has improved, to render himself one of the best-informed politicians in the country. And he is as fresh as a rose this moment before you. [Laughter and applause.] He is not a hackneyed politician. He is unshackled by party obligations. He is unbound to any clique, and he is qualified to administer the affairs of Government as they were administered in better times, and as we hope they will be administered in the future. [Great applause.] So much for FREMONT. As soon, however, as we had got over the difficulty about the President, the same difficulty,—perhaps a greater,—was experienced in making our choice for Vice-President. There were in the minds of the members of the Convention many men of shining mark and great ability, whom they would have gladly seen elevated to the office. Foremost among these was Mr. BANKS. [Tremendous cheering.] I confess, fellow citizens, that I was at first in favor of taking up Mr. BANKS as the most available man—I believed he would be available because he was the man who led us on in our first triumph over our foe. [Applause.] But we were informed that he preferred to remain where he was, and we considered that he had received already the reward of his exertions, and concluded that we might as well turn elsewhere—and that was the feeling of a great many in the Convention. The next man who rose before my mind, and before the minds of many others, was CHARLES SUMNER.

[The announcement of Mr. SUMNER's name was the signal for a burst of enthusiasm which could not have been one tittle heartier than it was; cheers were given again and again for SUMNER, with repeated groans for BROOKS.]

Judge EMMETT—And I may say in regard to Mr. SUMNER, that it was the wish of many persons that he should have been the candidate for Vice President. We believed that as "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," so every drop of blood that was extracted from Mr. SUMNER by the ruffianly assault of BROOKS [groans for BROOKS] would have been the seal of our success. But Massachusetts wouldn't part with SUMNER. Her Delegates said "No, we mean to send him back to the Senate again." [Cheers.] We said, "We will elect him to preside over the Senate." "No," they said, "He shall go back to the Senate by our instrumentality alone, and not in any other way." I recollect, fellow-citizens, that it is narrated in the history of the Jews, that upon a certain occasion, they cut in pieces the body of a maiden, of their nation, who had been violated and afterwards murdered, and sent those pieces through all the tribes of their race to incite them to revenge. So would we have done had CHARLES SUMNER been nominated at our Convention. The blood which flowed from the wounds inflicted by the blows of BROOKS we would have scattered over the whole land and have roused every freeman to action from the mere exhibition of the outrage. [Applause.] But it is better as it is. His blood has already gone broadcast over the land. BROOKS [renewed groans] has received his reward and SUMNER has received his, not alone in the expressions of sympathy which the assault upon him has excited, but in the guaranty it gives us that his career will not be eclipsed in splendor by that of any other man in the country. [Applause.] One word in regard to BROOKS.

A VOICE—Don't let us hear anything about him.

Judge EMMETT—Let us look at the case dispassionately. I hold that it is perhaps right in some cases for a man to take the law into his own hands—at least I thought so in the early part of my life, however wiser I may be now. [Laughter]—and that a man may, under certain circumstances and in a good cause, be excused for not awaiting the tardy action of the law. But I say that any man who may be placed in such a situation is bound in the first place to consider whether he can do what he intends to do like a gentleman, and not in a cowardly manner. [Applause.] I do not say that Mr. BROOKS is a coward.

A SEVERAL VOICES—"I do!" "He is!"

Judge EMMETT—I by no means feel disposed to style him a coward. I believe that a brave man sometimes commits blunders, and falls into errors. But this I may say—that Mr. BROOKS has not been brought up in the school of true courage.

VOICES—"That's it!"

Judge EMMETT—I believe that if he had taken time to think before he committed the assault, he would never have committed the deed, without, at least, giving his victim notice beforehand, and would not have struck a blow which incapacitated his opponent at once. I know neither of the code of honor as practiced at the South, but I believe that none of those gentlemen who have approved of the conduct of Mr. BROOKS would have been willing to take his place. They declare that he did right, and applaud him for the deed as they would probably have applauded had an assassin killed LOUIS NAPOLEON (but they wouldn't have done it themselves. [Laughter.]

Judge EMMETT—I have now gone through the business which I had to perform. I have given you a brief sketch of what was transacted at Philadelphia by placing in nomination Mr. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. [Applause.] Mr. DAYTON was comparatively unknown to the Convention. Nobody mentioned his name till SUMNER and BANKS had been withdrawn. But the instant his name was mentioned, it ran through the Convention like wildfire. It is needless for me to detain you longer. You know what we have done as well as I can tell you. You know our principles. You have read our platform. Do you approve of it?

[Loud shouts of "Yes, Yes" and three cheers.]

Judge EMMETT—In one respect our opponents will have the better of us. We are not set up a political party. We are the great heart of the nation, if you please, rising up in our strength; but we lack the tactics that our enemies possess. There are some old soldiers in their ranks. [Laughter.] They are in for the spoils. That is all they think of. For them they strive and struggle. They say that we shall quarrel over the spoils, and that we cannot satisfy all. But we are easy in our minds on [illegible] points. [Laughter.] We are not like those old, hackneyed politicians who, while they keep one eye on the patronage of office, keep the other upon the spoils of office. They may say to another, as Sir John Falstaff said:

"Choose me the best office, good Justice Shallow."

And then:

"Rob me the Exchequer first,
And do it with unwashed hands."

I have no doubt that SHAKESPEARE had an eye to Democratic office-holders when he penned that passage. [Laughter.] Our opponents say we are sectional, that we are Abolitionists, that we seek to create disunion and dissension. We know that this is not true. We know that we are not seeking to create dissensions. We know that we are conservative. We know that we are the best friends of the South at this moment. [Cries of "That's it."] Gentlemen, it is charged that Abolitionism is a crime. It is a word of reproach which is used in this country against any man who is supposed to be at all affected by a feeling of opposition to Slavery. It does no man any harm to examine himself on this subject of the abolition of Slavery. [Applause.] Is it one of those things in which, if we are too careful not to inoculate ourselves with it, as a distinguished delegate remarked at the Convention in Philadelphia, break out all over in the natural way [laughter,] and it is one of those things in which we should never be afraid to look in the face, or to express our opinion openly? [Applause.] I am not in favor of meddling with the institutions of the South where they now exist, where they are protected by the laws of the State, and where they form a portion of the social customs. [Cries of "That's the talk,] but, I think that the time will come when Slavery will cease to exist in this country; and I fervently and sincerely hope that that time is not far distant. [Cries of "So do we."] I believe that that time will come. I believe that there is an active principle now in operation which will carry that purpose into effect. A great duty is laid upon our shoulders; we owe the fulfilment of it to ourselves, we owe it to our country, we owe it to our posterity, and if we fail in that duty to the trust reposed in us, our posterity will bless us yet, for the efforts we are making for its accomplishment. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WM. A. HOWARD was introduced amid vehement cheers. He said: When the Committee that I had the honor to be a member of, undertook the difficult and arduous duties assigned to them, of investigating the affairs, as far as they could, of Kansas, we decided that it was proper for us to pursue those investigations with as little prejudice as possible, and with all possible thoroughness and fairness. ["Hear, Hear," cheers, and cries of "Good"] without fear or fear of any man or any men, and we found it necessary sometimes to act without reference to fear for ourselves. [Laughter and applause.] In order to discharge these most delicate, most important, and most difficult duties, we laid it down as a fundamental rule of conduct, that we would take no part in any public demonstration, that we would in no public manner express any views or any opinions with reference to any of these subjects, until we had closed our labors and put our seal to the record, as we were willing to live and die, and stand by it in despite of everything. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good."] We have strictly adhered to this purpose. Every one of us—at least, myself and my colleague, Mr. SHERWOOD, who constitute the majority of the Committee, [laughter and applause.] have steadily adhered to this rule, and acted upon this purpose; and I propose to do so to-night. We have some three or four days more labor to perform to close up this business, and until that is done you must hear no voice from me with regard to any of these matters about which there can be any difference of opinion among our fellow-citizens. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] But I confess that when I came in here and saw this "sea of upturned faces," though I never was an orator—never a man that could speak with much vehemence—[laughter]—yet, being a Western man, I have a soul in me—A VOICE—["And a backbone, too"]—and I confess I felt it was as much as I could do to hold back, for I found myself pulling off my overcoat before I really knew where I was. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am all right now. I cannot talk to you about Kansas affairs. I would like to address you on other subjects, but I have no strength. [Cries of "Go on." "No." "I cannot."] I say on my back eight days at Detroit under the care of the door or, in order to get to Washington, and the health thus restored I will not waste on you, I assure you. [Laughter and cheers.] I am here simply to make my apology, and to tender you my thanks for this cordial greeting. If we deserve anything it is well. If we don't deserve anything, we don't ask anything. We simply aimed to do our duty under all possible circumstances. If we succeed, we shall be glad of it. If not, it is too late to alter it now. But I may say this with regard to Kansas without entering on any discussion, or any question in discussion. I had read those accounts of outrages, of murders, and violence. Many of them seemed to me like romance—like dreams. I thought, perchance, that the newspapers sometimes might have made glowing articles out of very common events. Previous to going there we took especial pains to provide ourselves with all the accounts of the sort that had ever been published. We got papers of different political views; we got files of them, put them up, and made scrap-books of of them in order that we might get every yarn that had ever been told about anything in Kansas. [Cheers.] We proceeded with our investigation, and with these lights and in this way, we pursued our course. All I have to say about it now is, that instead of a dreamy romance that might be partly true and partly false, those things sway in the distance, that may have been thought to concern me but little, and perhaps accounted nothing to anybody else, became to me a most fearful, living reality—[loud cheers]—terrible in its far-reaching consequences, and cutting the heart and so warming the blood that I can hardly contemplate it. But enough. This is no longer a romance to me. It is, as I have said, a reality—a reality very near and very present. But I have no more to say about it. I thank you again, fellow-citizens, for your cordial greeting, and I trust you will excuse the propriety of my excusing myself from entering into further details. Mr. HOWARD retired amid loud cheers.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Judge EMMETT then presented, amid enthusiastic cheering, again and again renewed, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we accept the platform and the candidates of the Republican National Convention recently convened at Philadelphia, and will give them our cordial and earnest support, in the confident expectation that, through their instrumentality, peace and harmony will be restored to our people; the true principles of Freedom will be diffused abroad over the whole land, and the spirit of Proscription and Intolerance in every form will be effectually expelled from among us.

Resolved, That in common with the lovers of Liberty throughout the world, we have for years looked forward with anxious hope for the time when the natural and "all men are by nature endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," should become a living reality to all the people; and our hearts [illegible] by this hope—once strong, but daily growing weaker—we have submitted, at different periods of our national existence, to various measures, which were revolting alike to our love of Freedom and our sense of justice, but which promised a final and a happy end. At length, submission to such measures has ceased to be a duty, for that submission has but tended to the spread of Slavery, with all its swelling evils to the white man, and to the creation of a spirit of intolerance which has disturbed the public peace, been the cause of bloodshed, and invaded that freedom of thought and action which we have been fain to regard as the dearest birthright of every man among us.

Resolved, That the principle which lies at the foundation of the Pro-Slavery interest is, and must of necessity be, aggressive. We have therefore been held in increasing peril, which we know to holds in bondage—violating and overthrowing the most solemn compromises—leading our public men to an unhappy but easy disregard of the most sacred pledges—threatening civil war—and converting even the seat of our Government into a scene of ruthless and violent invasion of the freedom of the press and of debate.

Resolved, That the manner in which a line of conduct so offensive has been welcomed and encouraged throughout the whole slaveholding portion of the country, reminds us of that we have little more to hope from the forbearance; and that to counteract an aggression we to deal very protection against the continued aggressions of a spirit which marks its progress with violence, and seems ready to call in its followers to its banner.

Resolved, Therefore, that we accept the issue between Slavery and Freedom thus forced upon us, and in accepting it we will not be unmindful of the spirit which once before prompted our people to pledge in the cause of Freedom life, fortune and sacred honor; nor that they who are thus warring upon us are our brothers still, heirs of the self-same heritage of Freedom with us, and members with us of the same national family. And while we pledge to the country our first presented in distinct and public form, before the country, our most earnest efforts, we do so with an abiding hope that we shall thus secure, in the end, harmony and happiness to all.

The Chairman then announced that the rallying song, copies of which had been distributed through the assembly, would be sung to the music of the band, the audience joining in the chorus.

Several voices interrupted the presiding officer by demanding that the question be taken on the resolutions.

ANOTHER VOICE—Certainly, we will sing better after it. [Laughter.]

The resolutions were then put and carried by an overwhelming "Aye!"

A gentleman then rose and led the meeting in singing the following verses:

RALLYING SONG.

TUNE—*The Marseilles Hymn.*

Behold! the furious storm is rolling,
Which Border-Ruffians, confederates, raise,
The Dogs of War, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our infant cities blaze.
And shall we calmly view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
In guiltless blood his hands imbruing?
Arise, Arise, ye brave!
And let our battle cry be
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

Oh, Liberty! can he resign thee
Who once has felt thy generous flame?
Can threats subdue, or bribe confine thee—
Or chains thy noble spirit tame?
No! by the heaven-bright branding o'er us!
We've rallied our Captain to the van—
Behold the hour—Behold the man!
Oh, wise and valiant, go before us!
Then let the shout again
Ring out from sea to sea,
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

Hurrah, Hurrah! from hill and valley,
Hurrah from prairie wide and free!
Around our glorious Chieftain rally,
For KANSAS, and for LIBERTY!
Let him who first her wilds exploring,
Her virgin beauty gave to fame,
Now save her from the curse and shame
Which Slavery o'er her soil is pouring.
Our Standard Bearer then
The brave Path-finder be!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

The effect with which the vast mass of persons present joined in the chorus was indescribable. The audience swung its final up into a perfect furore, and as the last sounds of the concluding stanza died away in a volume of sound the echoes of which made the very building shake, the whole assemblage rose to their feet en masse, and joined in a burst of cheering again and again renewed, amid waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and frantic demonstrations of delight.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was introduced by Judge EMMETT as the colleague of Mr. DOUGLAS. He was received with vociferous cheers, followed by three groans for DOUGLAS. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Coming as I do from what is for years ago was the far distant West, where the great portions of my life has been passed, I should feel some hesitation in appearing before an audience in this the Commercial Metropolis of the Union and of the Western Continent, did I not know that you were all lovers of the same Constitution, and friends of the same Union. [Loud cheers.] It does my heart good to look round and over this vast assembly. I feel not unlike the inhabitants of Judea, when its shepherds of old went forth proclaiming glad tidings of great joy as they saw the star in the East. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] It was a token to them of liberty—eternal liberty beyond the grave. [Loud applause.] This meeting is a token—a harbinger of that liberty which I trust will be perpetual in America. The questions at issue, at this time, before the people of the United States, are questions having your liberty and mine. There is no use in disguising the real question at issue in this contest. And it is only necessary that that question should be understood, and we shall have a unanimous vote almost throughout the country, in the South as well as in the North. [Loud cheers.] For I tell you that it is by a misrepresentation of the sentiment of the North, by falsifying the principles of those who oppose the spread of Slavery, that the South has been roused and united together, and banded in a sectional party as one man against the North. It is because this body which has falsely arrogated to itself the name of Democracy—[shouts of assuming a name to which they have no title, by pretending to advocate principles which they daily trample in the dust, that the great masses of the people of this Union are sought to be misled. [Cheers.] I have no appeal, gentlemen, to make to your passions or your prejudices. I am one of those who believe that the heart of the great mass of people of this country, North and South, is sound when they properly understand the questions at issue. [Cheers.] I believe they are loyal to the Union and to the Constitution under which we live. [Renewed cheers.] But I believe there is a vast deal of misapprehension abroad. I believe that a party is now banded together in the country, inscribing on its banners principles, which, if not suppressed, will be destructive to the liberties of the country; and I wish, in the remarks which I shall make this evening, to appeal to the judgment and the candor of every impartial man who listens to me while I endeavor to unmask the hypocrisy of this party, which I say has thus falsely assumed the name of Democracy and ought never to be called by that name. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] I, fellow-citizens, belong to that good old Democratic Party which believed in liberty. In a speech in protesting the rights of the people in carrying on the Government under the Constitution as our fathers made and understood it. That Democracy I loved and cherished, and I was proud to be a member of it. [Cheers.] But not of that present party which has assumed the name—and to which I object—and for one I shall never call it by that name. I know there is something in a name. There is a poetry about it, and many persons have been misled by it, and I am sorry to see in our papers that the men now banded together to extend Slavery, to trample in the dust the most sacred guarantees of Freedom in our Constitution. I say I am amazed that any one understanding the question should ever apply to such a party as are now showing themselves to be, instead of Democrats, tyrants and oppressors, the name of Democrats! [Loud cheers.] Now, I wish to treat them fairly, and let us inquire, first, what their views are. Have they put forward in their platform—do their leading men put forward in their speeches—Democratic principles? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Now, was it a part of the old Democratic creed that the Government should be economically or extravagantly administered? Which? (A voice—economically.) Well, this pretended Democratic Administration is expending more money every year, than any administration ever expended before, even in time of war. [Cries of "Good."] You are now in a time of profound peace, taxed more than seventy millions of dollars for these office-holders to fatten upon and carry the elections. Yes, to carry the elections; and that is the way that this potion is scattered over the land. It is by means of the money taken from your pocket and mine. For, you need not believe that these fat office-holders are not required to contribute from their earnings for the propagation of the falsehoods which are spread over the land. [Cheers and cries of that's a fact.] Well, again, what is the great principle that binds that party together? [A VOICE—Public plunder.] Public plunder some one says. I think so too. For we saw a few days ago a distinguished Whig gentleman, who had been a Whig all his life, and one of the most eloquent men in the land or any other, come out in the United States Senate and avow his secession to what he called the Democratic party, and he said that in doing so it required no change in principle or doctrine. And when he made the announcement, no sooner had he taken his seat, than the grand high priests of this party, arrogating that name, General CASS and Judge DOUGLAS, walked up and congratulated him. [Cheers, laughter and hisses; and the next time we hear from the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. SLIDELL) is (and this occurred only a few weeks ago) in the Cincinnati Convention making a President for the Democracy. Now, I'll tell you what I think of this party. I wanted for a long time some name to apply to it, and to get rid of further explanations, and by your permission, I intend christening it to-night. [Shouts of "Good," and "Go ahead."] You all know that there is an animal remarkable for the burdens it can bear—an animal that submits to draw heavy loads and grievous burdens, but that is little cared for by its master; for, when they have no longer any use for it, they turn it out on a poor pasture to starve and to die—I believe they call it the ass. [Laughter, and a VOICE—The jackass.] Don't mistake me. I am not going to call this party jackasses at all, but, by a slight transposition of the word Kansas, (for that is the origin of the party,) for any man who swears fealty to the Kansas bill, no matter whether he may have been a Whig or a Democrat, [cheers,] and who will go for the Kansas bill, he is a good enough Democrat at once. Well, then, by a slight transposition of the letters that spell the word Kansas, you can make Nah-sas. I therefore shall, during my remarks this evening—so as to save explanation every time I have to speak of the party—use the terms nah-sas and nah-sasers. [Laughter.] Wait, let me ask, are the principles of this Kansas bill? Has the ever-to-be-lamented author of that bill fairly stated the principles of it in the Northern States. If I do not state it fairly? He says it involves the principle of self-government, and he appeals to the people of the North in its favor. I know he does it in the State of Illinois, and I presume he does it here. He tells them that the Kansas bill simply leaves the people in the Territory the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way; and isn't that right? He says that is what the Kansas bill does. And he asks the question: "Now, if Slavery is an evil, and the people of Kansas want Slavery, ought they not to have it; and if they don't want it ought they not to exclude it? And are not they the proper judges, and what do you want to interfere with it for?" Why can't you let the people manage that themselves in Kansas?" Now, haven't I stated it fairly? That is a powerful argument, gentlemen. The only difficulty with that position is, that there is not a word of truth in it. [Laughter.] Let me tell you what is in that bill. Why, it says in so many words (after reciting the true intent and meaning of this bill not to legislate Slavery into any State or Territory—(they state in State so as to confuse a little)—If they exclude it themselves, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. That is what is in the bill. Now, is that true? ["No."] Leave the people perfectly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way! Now isn't it a part of the domestic affairs of the people in Nebraska to choose their own Governor? Don't you think it a part of your domestic affairs in New-York to choose your own Governor? [Cries of "Yes."] Well, you cannot do it if you go to Kansas, for the President of the United States appoints him. Why, fellow-citizens, when that bill was pending, this little stump speech, as Gov. BARTLEY called it, which was thrust into the belly of the bill, was put in for no such purpose as Mr. DOUGLAS says; it was put in to be used at the four corners by electioneering purposes. There were men in Congress who saw that; and they thought they would win the enmity of the framers of the bill. They accordingly supposed, as an amendment, that the people of Kansas,—you, when you go there, or your brothers, or your fathers, or your friends—should have the right to elect their own governors. Who do you suppose voted for it? I'll tell you who did not vote for it. Every man who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill voted against it, and voted it down, except General SEVIER, from my own State. And yet these men had the face to get up before the people of the North, and tell them, "Why, let the people of Kansas manage their own affairs as they please; what do you want to interfere with them for?" at the same time they would not let them elect their own Governor. Why, gentlemen, it is not only their Governor, it is [illegible] even the clerk of a court cannot be appointed by the people of Kansas; for the President of the United States appoints the Judge and the Judge appoints the Clerk. The people cannot elect a Sheriff to perform any duties except to wait upon the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. I know they have got some bogus sheriffs there; but the Marshals, by act of Congress, perform all those duties. You see that is not what they intended by the bill. "Aha! but we did intend this," they say, "we intended to let the people of Kansas regulate the subject of Slavery for themselves." Did they? Was that your intention? Was that your intention when, in order to get it in, you dragged under foot a Compromise which was made many years ago? Do you recollect that, fellow-citizens? And the very author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but a few years ago, in speaking of the Missouri Compromise, said it had an origin akin to the Constitution, and that no hand had ever yet been found ruthless enough to attempt to destroy it. [Cheers.] His was the ruthless hand that was stretched forward to drag it under foot. [Cheers, groans.] And he says now, to the people of the Territory shall be left the subject of Slavery or that is to be excluded. I tell you he dare not say that in the Southern Senators, on the floor of the Senate, dare say he dare not say it there. Why, I asked him the question, and put it to him time and again: "Do you mean to say that our fair the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the people of Kansas have the right, through their Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery while it is a Territory?" What do you think he answered? Why, he went to dabbling around, and bobbing around. [Laughter.] And where do you suppose he brought up? Why, he brought up in the Supreme Court room, and said it was a judicial question. [Laughter and applause.] A judicial question? I then put it to him, for I did not mean to let him shirk—What did you put this in your bill for? Why did you say that the people of the Territory should have the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, if your bill did not pass it? Why did you not come out and state what it meant? Why was that put in? To that I got no answer. And yet, but a short time before, he had been proclaiming it aloud that he belonged to a National party, a party that advocated the same principles North that they did in the South, the same East that they did in the West—that knew no North or South, no East or West. But when you came to test him in the presence of the North and the South, the East and the West, he was as dumb as the man that never spoke. [Loud cheers.] Now, what is meant by that? I'll tell you how I understand it. In that same speech, which was made about four months ago, (and, no doubt, you have all read it,) he said the reason that I could not understand the Nebraska bill was that I was not a Democrat; all Democrats understood it alike. [Laughter.] Well, I brought some witnesses up, as I was not a very good Democrat in his opinion. I called up old Gen. CASS, who had said in his speech, a few days before, that the people in the Territory had a right, through their Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery at any time. He believes you know, in popular sovereignty. That was a pretty good witness, I thought, at that time. Then I called to the witness stand Senator BROWNE, of Mississippi, and he said that the Kansas or Nebraska bill meant to confer upon the people of the Territory the right, when they formed a State Constitution, to have Slavery or not, as they liked. [Loud laughter.] Why, it is absurd, he says. How can that be? How did they get the power? We all contend, and that now is the doctrine of my colleagues, we all contend that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, and how, in the name of God, can Congress give to the Territory what it has not got? Is it looked upon it as an absurdity, and he stood between the two Democrats, crosseyed. [Laughter.] Now, he says, both of us have agreed to submit it to the court for decision. Did you ever hear of the case of a jury who, being sent to their rooms to decide on their verdict, and on being called back and asked if they had agreed, said "Yes," whereupon the clerk read the verdict: "We, the jury, agree to disagree" while the Court presided? Then and sent them back. I reprimanded them and sent them back. I think he would be well to reprimand these gentlemen and send them home to reconsider the matter. [Cheers.] That is the great principle of the Nebraska bill. Why, he no more dare to make that Northern Speech in a Southern State, at any rate not before the Cincinnati Convention, than he would cut off his fingers. But again, how is that still understood? What is the other principle in it? Why the South contends, and they are unanimous in that, that upon the idea of an equality in the rights of the States, a slaveholder has a right to migrate to any of the Territories, take his slaves with him and hold them as slaves so long as the Territory lasts. And they put it in this form: The Territories are the common property of the people of the Union. All have a right to go there alike, and it is unjust to the people of the Southern States not to allow them to take their property there, and hold it there as they hold it at home. I think that is fairly stating the position. I tried also to make my colleague out of this hole. [Laughter; but he took refuge again in the Supreme Court room; he did not want to prejudice the question when it came before the Supreme Court, and therefore he wouldn't give his opinion. [Applause.] Now that is the doctrine contended for. Look at its consequences. It takes Slavery not only into Kansas and Nebraska, but if the doctrine be true, it takes Slavery into every Territory—into Oregon and Minnesota as well as Kansas and Nebraska, because it argues upon that on the ground of equality of rights in the States. Then if you have a right to go into the Territories with your slaves, if you can go into one you can go into another; and this allows not only the right to take slaves into the Territories but also into the States, and the Southern citizen has just as much right to come to the City of New-York with his company of slaves, and hold them as slaves in your midst in spite of you, as he has to take them into Kansas. Now, I defy any man to find in the Constitution of the country any clause relating to equality of rights that does not apply as much to a Territory as a State. Not a word from State to Territory. But the truth is, he can take them into neither, and a moment's reflection will satisfy any of you of that fact. When an individual emigrates to another country or to a Territory, what does he take with him? Does

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illeg

The Arms of the Free-State Men not Given up.

Another Army—Men Here.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONAD, June 17, 1856.

I have another item for you to-day. Last night, about 12 o'clock, a Free-State man, named Horkins, was shot by a Mr. HARRY, recently from Wisconsin, whose principles are considered questionable. The circumstances were these: Mr. HARRY had rendered himself rather obnoxious to some of our citizens, by his intimacy with the Territorial officials, and yesterday, Horkins came to the conclusion to have been sufficiently strenuous in his language to Bodily Injury. He expressed a determination to have been satisfied with nothing less than a personal encounter, and accordingly, this morning, he sent a challenge to HARRY, by the hands of a friend. HARRY, however, declined the challenge, and refused to fight. Horkins then declared that he would shoot him on sight, and HARRY, being informed of this, armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and awaited the coming of Horkins. Horkins, however, did not make his appearance, and HARRY, supposing that he had left the field, started for his home, which is about a mile distant. He had proceeded but a short distance, when he met Horkins, who, on seeing HARRY, drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball passing through his coat. HARRY then fired, the ball taking effect in Horkins' breast, killing him instantly. HARRY then gave himself up to the Sheriff, and is now in custody. Horkins was a single man, and has relatives in Illinois. HARRY is married, and has a family residing in Wisconsin. He is a man of family, and has always borne a good character for peace and quietude. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has always been considered a peaceable man. He was not a member of any military company, and has never been known to carry arms. He has always been considered a man of peace, and has never been known to be engaged in any difficulty. He has been in the Territory about two months, and has resided in Monad all the time. He has a wife and two children, who are now in Wisconsin. He has been in the habit of carrying a gun, but has never been known to use it, except for the purpose of shooting game. He has been in the habit of hunting considerably, and has frequently been out with his gun for that purpose. He has been in the habit of carrying his gun with him when he has been out hunting, and has frequently been out hunting when he has been threatened with violence by the Border Ruffians. He has been threatened with violence frequently, and has been in the habit of carrying his gun with him for protection. He has been in the habit of carrying his gun with him for protection. He has been in the habit of carrying his gun with him for protection. He

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO SHEEP AND LAMBS.

BUFFALO HOGS.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK.

New-York Daily Tribune, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
DRY GOODS.
EXCURSIONS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
PUBLIC MEETINGS.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
INSTRUCTION.
PRINTING.
BOUNTY LANDS.
WANTED.
LOST AND FOUND.
BOARDING.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

On Tuesday the Board met at Blackwell's Island, STEPHEN DRAPER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The official statement for the week is: Number remaining June 21, 1854, at

Bellevue Hospital	297
Lunatic Asylum	569
Almshouse	1,197
Penitentiary	326
Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary	20
Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse	269
Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse	20
Workhouse	490
Small-Pox Hospital	19
Randall's Island	253
Ballad's Island Hospital	191
City Prison	207
Second District Prison	7
Third District Prison	22
Colored Nursery	201
Colored Orphan Asylum	160
Children at Nurse	118
Total	5,666
Number remaining June 14	5,702
Admitted	811
Total	6,513
Died	80
Discharged	719
Sent to Penitentiary	18— 817
Total	5,696

The usual requisitions were read, occasionally eliciting commentary or abatement. Gov. SMITH complained that certain members of the Committees were not quite so punctual and regular in their meetings as was desirable. Some of the gentlemen to whom reference had been made defended themselves from the imputation.

A long discussion arose as to the necessity and propriety of employing Mr. Hatfield upon his offer of five per cent., (amounting to $5,000,) in the erection of a third story at Bellevue Hospital. Gov. DRAPER wished for information as to why great and expensive architectural skill was demanded. The Board ought to ask why Mr. Hatfield required a superintendant over the masonry, another over the carpentry. Where were the Board to stop? He thought the Committee had left too much to Mr. HATFIELD. Gov. TITMARSH said the question was, would it be more economical to let Mr. HATFIELD proceed, or suffer the work to be completed under Mr. RENWICK? If he had to erect such a building, he should employ no architect at all; but this was a public work. Gov. SMITH repudiated any imputation upon the Committee. In answer to the requisition of the Board, Mr. Hatfield had offered to do the work for what was a customary charge. However, he had agreed to do it for $3,500. That is, if no sub-architect or superintendant were demanded. The estimates were under $80,000—and he had only asked the usual fee. He had taken no advantage of the Board. The Committee stated they had no feelings in the matter, as to who might be employed, but whoever came in he ought to work from his own plans, and thus be deprived of the excuse of working from another man's plans in the event of any completed being made. Gov. TITMARSH cited the case of an architect who was superseded, and who afterwards sued the party, and, but for the fact that his plan was not fully followed, he would have recovered in the suit.

On the question of the adoption of the report and resolution empowering Mr. Hatfield as architect—making, in fact, the compensation $3,000—the vote was unanimous.

The salary of Robert McDade, the driver of the sick wagon, and chiefly employed in carrying small-pox patients and the dead, was raised, on motion of Gov. FRANKLIN, from $700 to $800 per annum.

Adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday, in Worth-street. According to the weekly official statement, the immigration is on the increase.

No. Emigrants arrived to June 18, 1856	47,316
No. Emigrants arrived since June 25, 1855	3,479
	50,795
To same date in 1855	44,880
	1854. 1855.
No. inmates in Institution, Ward's I.	1,249 2,413
No. inmates in Institution, Marine H.	151 161
	1,400 2,574
Overdraft, January 1, 1854	$63,031 07
Receipts to June 18	106,109 29
Receipts since, to June 25	6,906 00
	113,075 29
	$62,044 15
Disbursements as per previous accounts, to June 18	106,971 46
No payments on June 18	
	106,971 46
Overdraft	$56,927 31

There was no other than routine business transacted by the Commissioners. Several accounts were passed, and the subject of the supply of coal was taken into consideration. Adjourned.

The Captured Slaver—Opening Evidence for the Government—Strong Testimony.

The examination in the case of JOSEPHO PEDRO DA CUNHA, charged with being engaged in fitting out the alleged slaver *Braman*, was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, the first witness called, testified that he had been engaged as a missionary on the coast of Africa nearly twenty years; he was acquainted to some extent with the Slave trade; the principal point at which the business was carried on was Cape Lopez; Slave factories are called Barracoons; he had never been present when Slaves were sold to dealers, or seen negroes branded; he had seen ships that were reported to be slave ships, but had never seen negroes put on board of them; Palm oil is shipped in casks; there is pretty good water on the coast of Africa.

Alexander Isaacs testified to having seen Da Cunha come to the wharf where the *Braman* lay, accompanied by two gentlemen and two boys bearing a heavy trunk.

Capt. Abram Delano, Jr., next sworn, testified that he was Captain of the *Braman*; he first saw Mr. Da Cunha at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, about the 7th of the present month, in a private room; he was introduced as Captain to Mr. Da Cunha by Mr. Eosenburgh; Mr. Da Cunha was there represented to him as supercargo of the *Braman*; nothing but an introduction occurred at that time; Mr. Fraser introduced me to Da Cunha on the 12th of May previous, at the corner of Governeur-street and East Broadway; on Monday, the day the *Braman* sailed, I met Mr. Da Cunha and Mr. De Castro at Mr. Fraser's office; I accompanied them on board the *Young America*, by which we were conveyed on board the *Braman*; the first point after leaving the port of New-York, we were to make was Gardiner's Bay on the east end of Long Island; there we were to meet another vessel, which we were to know by a signal she was to give us; I was to take charge of the brig *Braman*, and to take her round to Gardiner's Bay, to meet the other vessel; if no danger was to be apprehended, I was then to take from this vessel what she had, and take it on board the *Brauman*; I was to take some provisions, a six-pound cannon, six muskets and six swords; the provisions were beef, bread, pork, rice and liquor for the table; the object of putting in Gardiner's Bay was to avoid being seized; as soon as I got these things on board I was to set sail for the coast of Africa; I was not to stop at St. Thomas, or any place on the way; I was to go direct to the coast of Africa, land Mr. Da Cunha as supercargo, and then go according to his orders; we were going for slaves; I purchased for my own use the Chart of the Coast of Africa, found on board the *Brauman*; I was to cross the line westward of the Cape de Verd Islands, run the southeast trades out, and then work up to the coast of Africa; I had a white flag with a red ball in the centre, which I was to hoist, when I was off the Island of Cuba and not to run in unless the signal was answered from the shore; on reaching the Coast of Africa, and having landed Mr. Da Cunha I was to stand off and on the shore according to the instructions of Mr. Da Cunha; I had about 70 casks of water on board and oil cask shooks. Mr. Pent, second mate, and four men were in charge of the vessel when I took the command on the 22d of June; these parties signed the articles after I came on board; six other sailors came on board the day we sailed; while the *Only Son* was coming towards us the second mate told me there were six more to be called in the forecastle, who were to form a part of the crew when the brig got outside; none of the men on board were Americans; I was to receive about five thousand dollars for my services as Captain; after the slaves were landed at Cuba I was to be paid the money or a draft on a New-York house, whichever I chose; I have never been engaged in the Slave-trade; Mr. De Costa told me that Mr. Da Cunha and the second mate understood all about the business, and that the second mate was a good doctor; the muskets were to defend ourselves in case the vessel was attacked by negroes, or in case of a mutiny amongst the crew. The six pounder was to fire at the negroes if they came off in boats to molest us; the water was merely for ballast of the vessel; the breakwater across the deck was put there for the purpose of keeping the after part of the vessel dry so that the negroes might be kept dry; Mr. Da Cunha was to purchase the slaves; I heard him say that he had $45 sovereigns on board; after the vessel was seized Mr. Da Cunha threw a handkerchief with papers in it overboard; I was in the cabin and saw him get the papers; my letter of instructions from De Costa was in that bundle; the handkerchief was full of other papers.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. this morning.

Charge of Embezzling.

Mr. HOGAN, United States Deputy Marshal, yesterday arrested WILLIAM NOONAN, charged with embezzling from the brig *Caroline* a quantity of merchandize, without paying duties upon them. A portion of the goods were found stowed at No. 64 New-street, and a portion at No. 69 Morris-street. The case will come up for examination to-day, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL.

The New Ward School in the Fourth Ward.

The Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward, held a special meeting on Monday evening, to receive the report of a Committee previously appointed to select a building in hold the sessions of the James-street School in until a substantial building can be erected for its accommodation.

Alderman HEARN reported progress on behalf of the Committee, and his report was laid on the table. A motion was then made to adjourn, pending which quite a stormy debate arose concerning the purchase of a site for the new School House. Mr. JAMES SHERMAN asserted that the lots Nos. 73 and 75 Oliver-street, which had been selected by the Committee appointed for the purpose, were purchased by Mr. KENNEDY, for the purpose of speculation, for $19,000, and were now offered to the School Officers for $37,000, giving him a profit of $7,500 in the transaction. One of the Committee acknowledged that though this might be true the Committee had no complicity with any of the parties to the transaction.

A promiscuous debate followed, during which almost every one present had something to say. It was stated that one of the lots was sold to Mr. KENNEDY for $9,500, by Mr. MOORE, the owner, and the other for $10,000. It was asserted that Mr. SHERMAN had affidavits in his pocket which proved the truth of his charges. The Board of Education will probably investigate the matter.

☞ Yesterday we saw a man wounded and bandaged, lying on a common cart without springs, being carried to the Hospital. Two policemen accompanied him, who seemed striving to render him as comfortable as his sufferings permitted. He was a laborer, who had fallen and injured himself, for life probably, while employed about a building which is erecting down town. Every day almost until it becomes too cold for such labor we shall see workmen injured in this way, or by exposure to the sun in Midsummer, borne to the City Hospital in the same manner. It is enough to kill a man in a delicate state to be borne, like the one we saw yesterday, on a cray without springs over the uneven stones of the by-streets. Why not get a spring cart, policemen?

☞ The lamp posts in Nassau-street have just received a new coat of paint, and in consequence a great many new coats went home last night a little too much like Joseph's many-colored one for the fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Correction.

A statement under the head of "Local News," in last evening's *Express*, in reference to what is there termed a "wholesale embezzlement," by a porter in our store, is so exaggerated, and by implication so unjustly reflects upon others, that a correction seems to be required at our hands. It is true that the colored man employed as a porter by us, has been recently detected in having stolen goods from our store at different times, but the statement that he had taken from $35,000 to $30,000, or any sum approximating to that amount, is an exaggeration so great that its resemblance to truth is very slight. At the time of the arrest of the porter by Officer O'KEEFE, three embroidered cambric collars, identified as belonging to us, of the value of about four dollars, were found in his possession, for which he has been charged with petty larceny, and for want of bail for $300, committed for trial. No other property of ours was found upon him. He has, however, confessed to us that he has taken, from time to time, during the last three or four years, articles of property from our store, in small quantities, and to small amounts, and had made restitution to us by a transfer of property, so far as in his power.

So far as the statement reflects upon the character of other persons in our employ, it is simply false.

The contributor to the *Express* has undoubtedly been misled by the exaggerated statements of the porter; and, in justice to ourselves and others, we feel called upon to make this statement.

BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1885, 492, 384, 1619, 471, 496, 721, 736, 735, 760, 795, 1468, 763, 769, 770, 771, 773, 774, 775, 776, 778, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 797, 798, 801, 802, 803, 804, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 816, 817, 818.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 864, 1826, 612.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Adjourned to Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 65 to 73 inclusive, 44, 51.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEMBEZZLING PORTERS.

A colored man, named Lewis Stryker, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Cashfield & Clark dry goods dealers, at No. 66 Liberty-street, was committed to the Tombs on Tuesday, charged with embezzling from his employers, at various times, a large quantity of lace, silk and other goods. A portion of the stolen property was found on the accused, who acknowledged the theft, and further stated that within the last five years he has stolen from his employers, between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of goods, all of which he disposed of at very low rates, to a receiver in Mulberry-street.

The porter has heretofore borne an excellent character, and so great was the confidence reposed in him by his employers, that he was actually deputized to watch for the thief by whom the constant robberies were committed. The depredations still continuing, Officer KELLY, of the Chief's Office, was called on, and he, after a long and patient work, succeeded in obtaining proof of Stryker's guilt.

With the proceeds of the plunder, amounting to about $5,000, the accused purchased Iowa land warrants. These, since his arrest, he has transferred to Messrs. Cashfield & Clark, who refused to prefer against him any other charge than that of "petty larceny." Upon this charge Alderman Clancey held him for trial, in default of $500 bail.

A young man named James Shay was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of having, about two months since, embezzled from Messrs. Goddard & Co., silk dealers in Park-place, by whom he was then employed as a porter, considerable quantities of silks, laces, &c., at various times, which he disposed of by hiring a boy at $6 per week to peddle them about the street. The theft, it appears, was managed most shrewdly, and was for a long time undetected. At length, Shay suspecting an arrest, it is said, fled from the City. A warrant was issued for him, and Officer Bowyer went to Boston and other places in pursuit of him, but without success. He recently received information, however, that Shay had gone to Philadelphia, where he formerly did business, and was living there under an assumed name. Word was at once sent to Philadelphia to arrest the accused, and detain him until an officer from New-York could go on after him. When this dispatch was received at Philadelphia, Officer David Smith of that city went in pursuit of Shay, and by much skilful manœuvring succeeded in arresting him, but not until he had had a desperate fight with him and one of his friends. Officer Bowyer then went after him, and on his arrival committed the accused to the Tombs.

CHARGE OF INDECENT ASSAULT.

Bruno Rogers, keeper of a thread and needle and candy store at No. 606 Fourth-street, was brought before Justice WOOD, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having several times during the present month committed indecent assaults upon the person of a child of nine years, named Mary E. Root, living with her parents, near the house of the accused. The last assault, it is alleged, was committed on the 21st inst., from the effects of which the child is now suffering severely.

The accused was ordered to find bail for a further hearing.

NOT THE SAME PARLEY.

The policeman, Philip Farley, of the Fourteenth Ward, who arrested two little boys the other evening on charge of picking his pocket of a brass star and one copper cent while he was lying in the street pretending to be drunk, is not the policeman Philip Farley, of the Reserve Corps. Each, we understand, wishes to maintain his own identity.

Miscellaneous.

MYSTERIOUS—PROBABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A. P. Viasto, a daguerreotypist, was found yesterday morning, lying in an insensible condition on the floor of his daguerrian gallery, No. 423 Broadway. Physicians were at once called, who pronounced that Mr. Viasto was suffering from the effects of a dose of poison. Every effort was made to relieve him, but as it was thought the poison had taken deep hold of the vitals, the result could not be at once ascertained. He was alive last evening, though in a very low condition.

Mr. Viasto is a native of Greece, and a man of unusually fine personal appearance. He is financially in comfortable circumstances.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

An Irish domestic named Mary Mott, 25 years of age, was yesterday morning found dead in her cell in the Essex Market Prison, having hung herself during the night. She was arrested and committed the previous day for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SUPPOSED DROWNING.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the water, near Pier 14 North River, on Tuesday morning. Coroner Gamble was summoned to hold an inquest. No marks of violence were found on the body. The Jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning." Deceased appeared to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5½ inches in height, dark brown hair, laced bodice, cotton shifts, two cotton petticoats, light cotton figured calicoe dress, [illegible] white cotton apron, dark cotton skirt, two gold rings on her fingers, red flannel petticoats, one of the rings had on the initials "A. F.," red stockings, with cloth gaiters. Portions of the clothing, and the rings, can be seen at the Coroner's Office, in Chambers-street.

ACCIDENTS.

Milly Kelly was run over in Greenwich, near Grove-street, by an ice cart, on Tuesday afternoon, and had one of her thighs fractured. She was removed to the City Hospital. Milly is a very dissipated woman and was grossly intoxicated at the time of the accident. She spends most of her time on Blackwell's Island, and only returned from the Penitentiary on Saturday last.

A workman named Michael Orager was badly burned yesterday afternoon, by falling into a vat of boiling sugar, in Evans & Co.'s Sugar Refinery in the Fifth Ward.

John Mahrin fell from a ladder up which he was climbing to go aboard of the steamship *Marion*, now undergoing repairs at the sectional dock, near the foot of Rutgers-street, E. R. He was removed to the Hospital for medical treatment. His injuries are of a serious character.

FIRES CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.

The communications of Fire Marshall BAKER, show again and again that a great proportion of all the fires that occur in this City are the result of gross carelessness—a carelessness that no amount of reproof or warning appears able to diminish.

THE DANGER OF LEAVING A CANDLE BURNING ON GOING TO BED.

On Saturday, June 7, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of John Peterson, No. 45 Hamilton-street. The evidence showed that a young girl named Catharine Welsh slept upon a sofa in the said room. On awakening in the morning, she found a fire had taken place and in some way extinguished itself. She admitted leaving a piece of candle burning on a table fronting the looking-glass, on lying down upon the sofa so go to sleep. The candle must have burnt down, and fallen out of the bottle in which it stuck. Some clothing which hung on the back of a chair, part of the table and cover, the back of a Bible, and window curtains and blinds, together with several other articles, were burnt, when the fire went out of itself.

Fires of this kind, which burn so much and then go out, are not of common occurrence. This case shows the danger of leaving a candle burning on going to bed. Had not the window been partly open at the time, the smoke would in all probability have suffocated the occupant of the room.

A CARELESS WORKMAN.

Many fires occur from carelessness of plumbers and tin roofers, in not taking sufficient care with their portable furnaces. John Byrns, plumber, employed by Mr. Thomas Carter, of No. 205 Bowery, on June 11 was sent to repair the Croton water pipes in the tenement house No. 178 Christie-street.

A fire was made in the portable furnace and placed upon the roof of the house; some lighted pieces of charcoal were blown out upon a piece of carpet lying upon the roof, which took fire, and when nearly consumed, was discovered and extinguished by the plumber. A short time after the roof of the house was discovered on fire. It appears that the heat of the burning carpet had melted the solder on the tin and the rain fell down the beams underneath.

Plumbers and tinsmiths should use more care in the use of furnaces, as in this instance it was only the fortunate early discovery of the fire which saved the building from destruction.

FIRE IN A BASKET—A REMARKABLE CASE.

On the night of the 17th June, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the hosiery and fancy goods store of Strauss, Rosenheim & Co., No. 106 Bowery.

The evidence shows that Mr. Strauss and Mr. Rosenheim left the store on that night to get some lager bier some 15 or 20 minutes before the fire was discovered. The alarm was given by the occupants of the basement. On breaking open the door a fire was found burning in a basket used for the deposit of goods. The basket was consumed and the flames had reached the ceiling, cracking the plaster. Just as the fire was put out, the owners of the store returned; neither of them could form an opinion as to how the fire occurred.

Mormonism Exposed—Mormon Funeral Sermon—Brigham Young's Preaching—Disgusting Details, &c.

SUPREME COURT.

Before C. A. Peabody, Referee.

The People ex rel. Jarvis W. Thomas agt. *James Thomas.*—This case went on at 9 o'clock this morning. Charles Edwards appeared for the relator, Letson and Lockwood for respondents. The following testimony was taken at Castle Garden:

Robert Murray sworn.—The book which I have here is the register of emigrants by the ship *Thornton* on her last voyage; the names are in my handwriting; I recognize it. Rice and J. Thomas as having come in that ship; they are booked as Welsh, from England, with three children, destination, Utah, cash means, none; and no connections in this country; J. Thomas and wife, from England, destination, Utah, cash means $6 50, and no connections in America; I have seen a large number of these Mormons arrive, and have come in contact with them; I have seen from 2,000 to 2,500 arrive here; I consider the treatment of their children very brutal indeed; I have seen a number of children dying and no attention paid to them, either before or after death; on one occasion I saw a fine child, about four or five years old; it was in the agonies of death for a whole day, and no person paid any attention to it whatever until I called the attention of the President of the German Society, Mr. Garragus, to it; these Mormons were Danes; I could not speak their language and requested Mr. Garragus to request the parents to take the child to a room for sick people, and they paid no attention to it whatever, until finally we called our own men and removed it there ourselves; the child died that night; on another occasion, a ship arrived between Christmas and New-Years, with Mormon emigrants; there was a child died in the middle of the day in this Garden; after the death of the child, one of the elders of the Mormons mounted a box or chair, and addressed his brethren and sisters in these words: "All we can say about it is, we will have one less pig to feed;" I have heard the Mormons speak about having a plurality of wives; they have frequently tried to draw one into a discussion on the divine right of having a number of wives; have met with some who have told me how many wives they had; one man told me he had nineteen, another man told me he had nine; I can't say with regard to sexual intercourse; my attention has not been drawn to the subject except in these instances. (This whole evidence was objected to as being irrelevant.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood—I have been connected with the Garden since the 1st of August last; I saw no unkind treatment of the children in the charge of the respondent.

Barnard W. Gammon—I am a Sergeant in the United States Army; I have been among the Mormons in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory; was there eight months; had an opportunity to observe their conduct towards their children while there; I never saw anything wrong towards their children in the Territory; I have seen a great deal of bad conduct otherwise; I knew a brother to be married to his own sister; I knew Brigham Young to take her into his house, and he said she was married to Brigham himself; he said the time had not come for the brother and sister to be married to each other yet, but that it would come; he became so far advanced with child, Brigham had to send her back to her brother; I saw her child; her brother was sexton in the Temple; I have been introduced to Brigham and several of his wives, at a party at Judge Kinney's; he had 40 wives when I was there; they have connection with Brigham at his office, and stay all night with him; the women have children by him; I know a man, not far from Salt Lake City, who has three wives; by the last wife he had a child; the other two wives used to take care of that child while this other woman would take a yoke of oxen, go into the woods and cut a load of wood, and, perhaps, stay all night and bring it back; many of the women do this sort of labor barefoot and bareheaded; I knew seven of Elder Taylor's wives, and boarded in one of his wives' houses; they have very little employment for the children, and live very poorly and wretchedly; they are getting up schools: one of Elder Taylor's daughters went with us when we left; we took eighty or ninety, and could have taken as many hundreds, if we could have carried them away, for they were very anxious to get away; the youngest wife has to wait on the others; women do work fit for men; there are some very good people; those who wask for the Gentiles are out of from the Church; they called us d—d Gentiles; Brigham himself gave us a general invitation to church one day; the women there are most of them very discontented; Brigham's own daughter-in-law tried to leave; are liable to have their throats cut if they do, or attempt to; I knew many of them, and a great many that I knew were anxious to get away; I have heard Brigham Young say in the pulpit, that when the d—d Gentiles came into the country they would go and open boarding-houses; he asked if they knew what they were; he said if you don't tell me, I will tell you, they are what I call white heifers; maybe you don't know what a w—e-house is; it is a place where they keep women for men; he said Taylor was a G—d d—d son of a b—h, and he wished he was rotten in hell; I know a Mrs. Wheelock; she was married in England; came here with her father and family; she was a smart woman; Wheelock married two other women in Salt Lake City, from her own conversation he treated her badly; the women are treated as degraded persons; they are oppressed by the men and treated as menials; the children could not get away if they wished; the women are used for convenience; their doctrine is plurality of wives; I have heard Brigham Young say he would have his own children marry each other; he said it while preaching in the Tabernacle; a tenth of everything they have belongs to the Church; I went there in August, 1854. [Evidence objected to by the counsel for respondents.]

Wm. H. Casmerer—Am physician at the Garden; the Mormons have all passed my notice; have had no occasion to examine the children except in case of sickness; the children are dirty and filthy; have told the parents to wash them, and they have never done it; they leave here in the same dirty state they enter, and they have more deaths among them than the other ships; the other ships have scarcely any deaths; when they arrive their children are in a state of exhaustion and debility for want of food and cleanliness; they sometimes remain five or six days in a dirty state; I recollect one case of a child dying where the parties had left Castle Garden without knowing by whom or where the child was buried; in another instance I saw a child about to die; I inquired for the mother, but could not find her the child died; am glad when they are out of the establishment; I don't recollect this woman. (Evidence objected to by opposite counsel.) Adj.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—1½ miles from Walden Depot and 2 miles from Montgomery Depot, over which daily stages pass. House 2½ stories high, with wings and piazza; 3 rooms and closets on each floor, and cellar under the whole; 2 wells of excellent water; 2 never-failing springs; 1 cistern; 2 stables, carriage house, &c. Also, 2 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, considered a healthy and beautiful location. Terms liberal, and Mr. Bodine, the owner, will, if desired, remain in the house for a short time, and introduce the purchaser to the best society in the village. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a two-story frame house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Back sleeping room in front and two rooms in the basement, opening into a shaft communicating with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamental with fine evergreens and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. In consequence of its many advantages as a residence, and the fact that the present owner has made this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence, apply to

GREEN & HEWELL, No. 2 Wall-st., basement.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the plank road, leading direct to Brooklyn, about 12 miles from Fulton Ferry, and 1 mile from the depot at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 30 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music room, dining-room, library and bed room, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYRAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a fine prospect of the Hudson River, the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 40x36, nearly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to E. G. DE PEYSTER, or F. DE PEYSTER, No. 60 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 97 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—Ten acres, with a splendid house, 46 by 51 feet, with an addition and colonnades, and has two suites of splendid parlors, with arches, statuary, marble mantels and grates, baths, water closets, &c. Fruit in great variety and abundance. Splendid lawn, with fine forest and ornamental trees; barn, carriage house and ice house. Situated at Red Bank, N. J., and near the proposed Railroad depôt, 26 miles from New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE BEACH.—The grounds contain between three and four acres, and handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; the garden is planted for the Summer, and possession would be given immediately; 1½ hours' ride by the New-York and Harlem Railroad from the City. Inquire of E. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, on the bank of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:

200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.

Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.

And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.

Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.

Apply to STOW & JAMISON,
Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story building, No. 116 19th-st., near the 3d-av.; the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness. 2 lumber and 1 coal wagon, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 166 East 26d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 822 Pearl-st., or No. 65 East 19th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with the facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAIN.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Seventeenth-st., Hamarocock, Queens County, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt, and two miles from Jamaica depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at H. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George Parker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 69 Walker-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover, about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 76 miles; containing 870 acres of land, 150 acres of wood-land, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—Or exchanged in part for City property, 98 acres—possession to suit the purchaser—on the Purchase Road, 3½ miles from Rye Depôt. Buildings in good repair, house large, well shaded, commanding an extensive prospect of the Sound, &c.; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in abundance. Will be sold cheap. Apply to F. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the property occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out-buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. Newburgh a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad. Depôt about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession will be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MANY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLISS.

FOR SALE.—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful cottages and 50 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 19 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT.—On the Hudson River, near Yonkers, about 27 acres, with a superior house, porter's lodge, carriage house, &c. Grounds finely shaded. Half in park and half in cultivation. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful building site in Pacific-st., near Clove-road, of 6 or more lots. Large full-grown shade and fruit trees now on the ground. Will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story, basement, cellar and high stoop house, on 83d-st., between 3d and 4d ave., 21 feet front and 45 feet deep. Lot 100 feet. Price $6,500; rent $600. Inquire of D. ROBINS, No. 130 Lexington-av. Bill on the House.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and Rock Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several plazas suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots. A large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WILKINS, No. 181 Broadway, 3d floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 449 Broadway, open for reality and inspection daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

YACHT FOR SALE.—Yacht ELLA, 17 tons, in complete order. Inquire at No. 4 Gold-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON EXCHANGE.—For City property, two new houses, two and three-story high, with basement and stone fronts, in Fifth-st., between Second-av. and Avenue A. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-first-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-second-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-third-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-fourth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-fifth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-sixth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-seventh-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-eighth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Fifty-ninth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Sixtieth-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in Sixty-first-st., between Second and Third aves. Also, a new three-story house, with basement and stone front, in

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT KLINGHOFFER, NEW-YORK.—Depot, foot of E. 23d-st., East River. Office, 128 Nassau-st., New-York. Yards, 23d-st. and 3d-av., Harlem River, and Port Morris, Bronx River. Principal depot for Lehigh coal from Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven. Coal prepared by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's process. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Coal delivered in any part of the city under contract at low rates. Coal of all sizes constantly on hand. Coal delivered in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Williamsburgh, Long Island City, Astoria, Flushing, Newtown, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Rye, Portchester, Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Saugatuck, Westport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Milford, New-Haven, Meriden, Middletown, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, Holyoke, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Saratoga, Whitehall, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, Hudson, Catskill, Coxsackie, Athens, Kingston, Rondout, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Haverstraw, Stony Point, Verplanck's Point, Peekskill, Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, Brewster's, Patterson, Dover Plains, Amenia, Millerton, Sharon, Salisbury, Lakeville, Canaan, Falls Village, Lime Rock, Kent, Cornwall, Bridge, Newburgh, Montgomery, Walden, Wallkill, Middletown, Goshen, Chester, Warwick, Greenwood Lake, Monroe, Tuxedo, Ramapo, Suffern, Sloatsburg, Tappan, Nanuet, Spring Valley

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

[Continued from First Page.]

...ment to be held in the Tabernacle, in the City of New-York, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. I rejoice in the organization of the Republican Party, upon the principles and basis of the old Republican Party, so clearly set forth in the platform unanimously adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia; I heartily approve the nominations there made, and although I shall not be able to participate in the proceedings of your meeting in New York, I shall, with right good will, give my vote at the election to FREMONT and DAYTON. Yours respectfully,

PRESTON KING.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The state of my health will not permit a compliance with the invitation by which you have honored me, to address the meeting to be held, this evening, at the Tabernacle, in favor of the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, made by the Republican Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia. But I shall be with you in spirit; for, in my inmost heart, I approve of, and rejoice in, all the proceedings of that Convention. The spontaneous and decided favor with which the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON have already been received, is a most cheering omen—I would fain hope, a sure presage—of success. That it may prove such; and that the impartial and beneficent sway of the Constitution, with the priceless blessings of union and justice, tranquillity and Freedom, contemplated by its founders, may thereby be restored to us, is my earnest prayer.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

To LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., and others, Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 23, 1856.

Messrs. Luman Sherwood, James Kennedy and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: While making my grateful acknowledgements for your kind invitation to attend the meeting at the Tabernacle, on the 25th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, I deeply regret that I shall not be able to be present on that interesting occasion. The entire action of that Convention meets my hearty approval. The platform is right; the candidates are right; and both it and they shall receive my most cordial support in the coming campaign. For this time, at least, I shall not with those who, regarding the aggressions of the slave power as the all-absorbing issue of the campaign,—an issue forced upon us by the action of the Cincinnati Convention—are prepared to adhere to the doctrines of JEFFERSON, and to say that while they will not interfere with Slavery as an existing institution, they will resist its further extension, whether in Kansas, Nebraska, or Central America.

No man in the State, I care not who he is, can boast of stronger attachment to the Democratic organization than myself; but when that organization becomes the subservient instrument of the slave power; when, in the face of God and man, it gets on its knees and rolls itself in the dust and subscribes to the doctrine that Slavery is national and Freedom is sectional, as it did at Cincinnati, may the Almighty palsy my arm if I support that organization. *I go for Freedom.* Free myself, and appreciating the blessings of free institutions, I desire others to be as free as I am. And when I think of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (with the obvious intention of making Kansas and Nebraska Slave States) the conduct of the border ruffians; the approval of their conduct by an Administration which I aided, to the extent of my humble ability, to place in power, my indignation knows no bounds, and I feel that I am willing to join any body of men pledged to redress these wrongs. God be thanked that the Philadelphia Convention has so acted that there is hope in the future.

In Col. FREMONT, the candidate of that Convention, I recognize the hope of the country. Young, able and honest; closely identified with the best and brightest pages of our country's history—pages unstained by blood, but made enduring by heroic achievements and an unselfish devotion to the public welfare—he, of all men, thanks to the wisdom of the Philadelphia Convention, is the man for the crisis.

And now, it seems to me, an opportunity is presented to rebuke subserviency to the Slave-Power, and to vindicate the rights and sentiments of the Free States. For one, I shall embrace the opportunity, and, ignoring old associations, dear as they have been, heartily, and with an enthusiasm rarely felt before, go into the canvass for FREMONT and FREEDOM.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. WELCH, Jr.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

TWO IMPROMPTU GATHERINGS.

The covered avenue leading to the Tabernacle from Broadway early became one dense mass of half-suffocated humanity, vainly struggling to force their way to the steps and gain admission to the overcrowded building. Many, finding the efforts ineffectual, went away. As the pressure subsided, various cries arose, and measures were taken by active members of the Committee to organize an open-air meeting. Planks and barrels were soon provided, and ranged on the sidewalk in Broadway, for the time rendering the pathway impassable. In the meantime, Hon. C. C. LEIGH called another meeting to order on the steps of the Tabernacle, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD, who addressed the assemblage in an animated and eloquent strain. Others followed. Despite the roar of the noisy thoroughfare, passing carriages, and a band of music, heading the soldiery that had taken part in the Brooklyn Fillmore demonstration, and were now returning, he succeeded in being heard above the mingled din, the enthusiasm being pretty fairly divided between the speakers and their audience. Among others, Mr. MILLER spoke earnestly and well. At the termination of his address he introduced

Mr. MIX of Schoharie.—We said he, eulogize BUCHANAN not for what he has done, but for what he very evidently would like to do. That gentleman had betrayed his real character very significantly. Did ever HENRY CLAY repudiate himself? Or did OLD HICKORY? The nominee of the Democrats had declared that he was ready to stultify his former self, that he might more completely identify himself with the party he was desirous to propitiate. But in this struggle it was not for us to look at men, but at principles, and the consistency with which men adhered to their professed principles. The people of New-York had seen a great ovation that day. It reminded him of a curious story: In the early history of steam navigation, an attempt was made to cast a huge boiler-plate in some little foundry in Centre-street. After a great deal of preparation, the melted metal was turned in upon the mould. But when, two days after, it was carefully opened, lo! and behold it was empty. The melted iron had vanished, and no one knew where. Long afterwards it was found in a solid and cold aggregate, deeply embowelled in the cellar of a neighboring house, and in shape not unlike that of an eagle despoiled both of his wings and his head. He thought it not unlikely that some fatuous mineralogist might make a similar strange discovery in some natural excavation not far from Buffalo. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALVIN FLETCH, Jr., of Albany, was the next speaker. He eulogized Mr. FREMONT, and contended that there never was a time when ardent patriotism was more strongly demanded—not the patriotism of mere profession, that ended in talk, but in active cooperation with those who understood and carried out freedom of speech and freedom of action. He denounced the Slavery extension principles of the Democratic Party and of the Administration. Some were fully saying, Oh! that we had lived in the time of the Revolution, what patriots would they have been! And yet the time might come when, through their irresolution and supineness they would bitterly regret the consequences. They would have contended for Freedom then, so they say. But he was not afraid to assert that the man who was not for freedom now, is a mean renegade, and that is the coming struggle every honest man will be a Republican or he will be a traitor. This is no ordinary occasion; a great question is at issue, and it is: Shall American liberty be trampled on by the Slave power? Shall Kansas be subjected, against her will, and against the clearest principles of American freedom, to Southern influence, and Southern domination? As to FREMONT, he was worthy of JEFFERSON, and JEFFERSON was worthy of him. In conclusion, he warned the people that the success of BUCHANAN was equivalent to the acknowledgment and perpetuation of Slavery.

At this juncture FERN MEEKER ascended the stage and sung a song (humorous enough) about the flight of the British. This ended, Judge EMMET, (lustily called for, addressed himself to the multitude. He referred briefly to the basis adopted by the Convention, without wishing to add or subtract a principle or sentiment.

I know the candidates personally by association in public life; and while I rejoice in selecting them as tried soldiers under the Republican banner, I rejoice still more in being able to assure you, and all with whom my opinions have any weight, that each of those distinguished gentlemen is a man, who is a leader will be found not only able but also prudent, steadfast and reliable in every event and under whatever circumstances may occur. For these only he is supported now by the friends of Justice, Freedom and Humanity with the zeal and energy which a correct view of the critical condition of the country cannot fail to inspire, and we shall within the next six months see the vultures of Slavery drop the bleeding Territory of Kansas from its talons and betake itself to its native climes for safety.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. Luman Sherwood, James Kennedy, Henry D. Seagwick, Thomas S. Berry, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Esqs., Corresponding Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM HON. PRESTON KING.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

Messrs. Sherwood, Esq., and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your letter, inviting me to attend and address the meeting to be held in the City of New-York on the 26th inst. It would give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting in New-York, called to ratify the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. I rejoice in the organization of the Republican Party, upon the principles and basis of the old Republican Party, so clearly set forth in the platform unanimously adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia; I heartily approve the nominations there made, and although I shall not be able to participate in the proceedings of your meeting in New York, I shall, with right good will, give my vote at the election to FREMONT and DAYTON. Yours respectfully,

PRESTON KING.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The state of my health will not permit a compliance with the invitation by which you have honored me, to address the meeting to be held, this evening, at the Tabernacle, in favor of the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, made by the Republican Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia. But I shall be with you in spirit; for, in my inmost heart, I approve of, and rejoice in, all the proceedings of that Convention. The spontaneous and decided favor with which the nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON have already been received, is a most cheering omen—I would fain hope, a sure presage—of success. That it may prove such; and that the impartial and beneficent sway of the Constitution, with the priceless blessings of union and justice, tranquillity and Freedom, contemplated by its founders, may thereby be restored to us, is my earnest prayer.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

To LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., and others, Committee, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM BENJAMIN WELCH, JR.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 23, 1856.

Messrs. Luman Sherwood, James Kennedy and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: While making my grateful acknowledgements for your kind invitation to attend the meeting at the Tabernacle, on the 25th instant, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, I deeply regret that I shall not be able to be present on that interesting occasion. The entire action of that Convention meets my hearty approval. The platform is right; the candidates are right; and both it and they shall receive my most cordial support in the coming campaign. For this time, at least, I shall not with those who, regarding the aggressions of the slave power as the all-absorbing issue of the campaign,—an issue forced upon us by the action of the Cincinnati Convention—are prepared to adhere to the doctrines of JEFFERSON, and to say that while they will not interfere with Slavery as an existing institution, they will resist its further extension, whether in Kansas, Nebraska, or Central America.

No man in the State, I care not who he is, can boast of stronger attachment to the Democratic organization than myself; but when that organization becomes the subservient instrument of the slave power; when, in the face of God and man, it gets on its knees and rolls itself in the dust and subscribes to the doctrine that Slavery is national and Freedom is sectional, as it did at Cincinnati, may the Almighty palsy my arm if I support that organization. *I go for Freedom.* Free myself, and appreciating the blessings of free institutions, I desire others to be as free as I am. And when I think of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (with the obvious intention of making Kansas and Nebraska Slave States) the conduct of the border ruffians; the approval of their conduct by an Administration which I aided, to the extent of my humble ability, to place in power, my indignation knows no bounds, and I feel that I am willing to join any body of men pledged to redress these wrongs. God be thanked that the Philadelphia Convention has so acted that there is hope in the future.

In Col. FREMONT, the candidate of that Convention, I recognize the hope of the country. Young, able and honest; closely identified with the best and brightest pages of our country's history—pages unstained by blood, but made enduring by heroic achievements and an unselfish devotion to the public welfare—he, of all men, thanks to the wisdom of the Philadelphia Convention, is the man for the crisis.

And now, it seems to me, an opportunity is presented to rebuke subserviency to the Slave-Power, and to vindicate the rights and sentiments of the Free States. For one, I shall embrace the opportunity, and, ignoring old associations, dear as they have been, heartily, and with an enthusiasm rarely felt before, go into the canvass for FREMONT and FREEDOM.

Meanwhile, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. WELCH, Jr.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

TWO IMPROMPTU GATHERINGS.

The covered avenue leading to the Tabernacle from Broadway early became one dense mass of half-suffocated humanity, vainly struggling to force their way to the steps and gain admission to the overcrowded building. Many, finding the efforts ineffectual, went away. As the pressure subsided, various cries arose, and measures were taken by active members of the Committee to organize an open-air meeting. Planks and barrels were soon provided, and ranged on the sidewalk in Broadway, for the time rendering the pathway impassable. In the meantime, Hon. C. C. LEIGH called another meeting to order on the steps of the Tabernacle, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD, who addressed the assemblage in an animated and eloquent strain. Others followed. Despite the roar of the noisy thoroughfare, passing carriages, and a band of music, heading the soldiery that had taken part in the Brooklyn Fillmore demonstration, and were now returning, he succeeded in being heard above the mingled din, the enthusiasm being pretty fairly divided between the speakers and their audience. Among others, Mr. MILLER spoke earnestly and well. At the termination of his address he introduced

Mr. MIX of Schoharie.—We said he, eulogize BUCHANAN not for what he has done, but for what he very evidently would like to do. That gentleman had betrayed his real character very significantly. Did ever HENRY CLAY repudiate himself? Or did OLD HICKORY? The nominee of the Democrats had declared that he was ready to stultify his former self, that he might more completely identify himself with the party he was desirous to propitiate. But in this struggle it was not for us to look at men, but at principles, and the consistency with which men adhered to their professed principles. The people of New-York had seen a great ovation that day. It reminded him of a curious story: In the early history of steam navigation, an attempt was made to cast a huge boiler-plate in some little foundry in Centre-street. After a great deal of preparation, the melted metal was turned in upon the mould. But when, two days after, it was carefully opened, lo! and behold it was empty. The melted iron had vanished, and no one knew where. Long afterwards it was found in a solid and cold aggregate, deeply embowelled in the cellar of a neighboring house, and in shape not unlike that of an eagle despoiled both of his wings and his head. He thought it not unlikely that some fatuous mineralogist might make a similar strange discovery in some natural excavation not far from Buffalo. [Laughter.]

Mr. CALVIN FLETCH, Jr., of Albany, was the next speaker. He eulogized Mr. FREMONT, and contended that there never was a time when ardent patriotism was more strongly demanded—not the patriotism of mere profession, that ended in talk, but in active cooperation with those who understood and carried out freedom of speech and freedom of action. He denounced the Slavery extension principles of the Democratic Party and of the Administration. Some were fully saying, Oh! that we had lived in the time of the Revolution, what patriots would they have been! And yet the time might come when, through their irresolution and supineness they would bitterly regret the consequences. They would have contended for Freedom then, so they say. But he was not afraid to assert that the man who was not for freedom now, is a mean renegade, and that is the coming struggle every honest man will be a Republican or he will be a traitor. This is no ordinary occasion; a great question is at issue, and it is: Shall American liberty be trampled on by the Slave power? Shall Kansas be subjected, against her will, and against the clearest principles of American freedom, to Southern influence, and Southern domination? As to FREMONT, he was worthy of JEFFERSON, and JEFFERSON was worthy of him. In conclusion, he warned the people that the success of BUCHANAN was equivalent to the acknowledgment and perpetuation of Slavery.

At this juncture FERN MEEKER ascended the stage and sung a song (humorous enough) about the flight of the British. This ended, Judge EMMET, (lustily called for, addressed himself to the

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

WHAT THE LONDON PRESS SAY ABOUT IT.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Cotton Steady---Consols 93 3-8.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Greenock 18th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She brings dates from London to the 18th, and Glasgow to the 19th inst.

Great Britain.

The American Minister had an interview with Lord CLARENDON, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday.

The *Daily News* again calls attention to the domestic troubles of America. The *Post*, in a leader on the serious aspect of the internal politics of the United States, says Kansas is but the field in which the great American question of Slavery is to be debated, most probably in arms; and so thoroughly is the vital character of the crisis understood in America, that there are many who hold that the postponement of the contest would be cheaply purchased by a foreign war as its only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The *Times* says: "There is, unfortunately, no longer any doubt that MR. CRAMPTON is to be dismissed, and though the exact news of his dismissal has not yet reached us, we may certainly expect to receive information to that effect by the next arrival. At the same time that our Minister is dismissed, the exequatur will be withdrawn from three Consuls whom the American Government consider guilty of violation of their municipal laws."

Of the correctness of this intelligence, the *Times* does not pretend to express any doubt. "The American Government's intimation of its intention," it says, "is accompanied with the most profuse assurance of good-will and respect towards this country."

MR. DALLAS, the *Times* is assured, is armed with the fullest powers to negotiate and finally settle the disputes connected with the Central American question, and if unable to come to an agreement the contracting parties are empowered, without further reference to America, to refer the question to the arbitration of some impartial third person, to be selected by mutual concurrence.

"As regards our retaining Mr. DALLAS," says the *Times*, "that question should rest entirely upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. CRAMPTON. If the latter be innocent, Mr. DALLAS ought not to remain, and if he be guilty no false pride should prevent us from acquiescing in his expulsion."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. DISRAELI said if the Government did not go on with the army estimates, they might expect a discussion on our relations with the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he would fix on Monday, if there was no objection, to discussion on the army estimates.

France.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Paris that the French Army will be further reduced 40,000 men.

Holland.

Three had been a Ministerial crisis in Holland, and the Premier, VANBELL, had resigned.

Commercial News.

LONDON, Thursday, June 12.

The last price of Consols on Wednesday, 11th, was 94¾.

The Liverpool Cotton market is steady and sales moderate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Euclsian Society of the New-York University, held on Friday, June 13, the following resolutions were passed with regard to the recent decease of AUGUSTUS E. KING and A. OGDEN BUTLER. The allusion contained in them to bequests left by these gentlemen, is to $2,000 left by Mr. KING to his native town, and to $5,000 by Mr. BUTLER for educational purposes, and one-half of which was to the Euclsian Society.

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the deaths of our late graduate members, Messrs. AUGUSTUS E. KING, and A. OGDEN BUTLER. We feel in the event a deep loss received by our Society, of which they were honored members, and an unusual warning to each of us of the instability of life, and we tender to the relatives of our late friends the expression of our sincere strong sympathy.

Resolved, That, in the intentions of these gentlemen, so early formed, so fully and carefully carried into effect, to employ their means for the furthering of the cause of education, we recognize a spirit of wise philanthropy, which assures us that in their early deaths, not alone we, who knew and loved them, but the whole generation, though not knowing them, have sustained a loss.

Resolved, That, as members of the Euclsian, we accept with gratitude the kind intentions expressed by Mr. BUTLER in behalf of our Society, and pledge ourselves to such care and fidelity in the administration of his bequest as shall do justice to the benevolence of his purpose.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and communicated to the nearest relatives of Messrs. KING and BUTLER, and that they be published in the New-York DAILY TIMES and *Tribune*.

C. W. OPDYKE,
T. S. MOUNT,
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
} Committee.

Cruelty on shipboard.

WM. WARD, first mate of the packet ship *Thornton*, was arrested, yesterday, upon a charge of severe punishment to JOHN MOORE, one of the crew of the *Thornton*. He was committed to Eldridge-street jail for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PICNIC EXCURSIONS.

TRAVELERS AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, as a means of neutralizing the deleterious properties of unwholesome water, is absolutely invaluable to the traveler. It will infallibly prevent the dysentery an[d] laxative disorders which attack strangers who use the waters of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Alabama, and other Western and Southern rivers. It stimulates, in a moderate degree, the digestive organs, and thus enables the stomach to resist the other vile disturbing influences of the variation of the universal fluid encountered on a journey. Use is this all. The different kinds and qualities of liquor (all more or less impure) which every one who uses ardent spirits, as a beverage or corrective, must necessarily meet with in country hotels, are no less pernicious than the changes of water; and, therefore, the advantage of having always at hand a liquor of uniform strength and purity, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have become habituated to the moderate use of stimulants while traveling. While, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia, and general debility, it is recommended most confidently by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of two dozen each, with the names of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label; and is for sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

DUDLEY S. WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Salesmen, by equalizing themselves with the science of Phrenology, may better promote the interests of all parties, by judgment at a glance, the true motives, dispositions and character of their customers. PROF. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives written descriptions, with personal instruction, daily, to all who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE UNIVERSAL VERMIFUGE.—The dark of all nations, suffering under all phases of disease, have resorted to every article within reach, in the confidence of these medicine Pills as an agent to alleviate and ultimately relieve.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S MATCHLESS TROUPE.—The "Blacksmith of Antwerp" and "Rose, the Maid of Marseilles" will be repeated this evening, with the drama of the "French Spy." Great preparations are being made for MR. N. B. CLARKE'S new national drama, entitled: "The Battle of Brandywine, or the Green Mount[ain] Boys," which, it is thought, will be one of the most powerful national dramas ever placed upon the stage. We understand Manager PERRY intends producing it next Monday, and that the box-sheet is fast filling up already.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, clean, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted to all purposes in towns of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, furnaces, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT IS NOMINATED.—Well, everybody in favor of him should mount a "Rocky Mountain" beaver, or some hat equally well adapted to the season. Speaking of hats, whatever style you may want, Mr. KNOX can[n]ab you with it. Nobody makes hats to suit and to wear as well as he does. His charges are moderate, too. You will find him, surrounded by customers, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by TARRANT & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Teachers' Association.

A meeting of School Teachers of Hudson County was held June 19, at the Court-House in the City of Hudson, at which it was resolved to form a Teachers' Association. A Committee on a permanent organization was appointed, and they adjourned, to meet on the 29th inst. On the 29th the Association was organized by the choice of E. H. EVERS, President; A. L. MAGOUFF, Vice-President; JAMES L. FISH, Recording Secretary; Miss M. BONWELL, Corresponding Secretary; H. E. JOHNSON, Treasurer. This Association will meet again on the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., in Hoboken.

☞ The persons who rescued a young man and his three sisters from a watery grave near Hoboken, on Sunday last, during the storm, were the captain and crew of the schooner *Henry Brown*, Capt. JAMES W. JAMES, of Hackensack. The hands were JOHN FROST, mate; GEO. LEWIS, steward, and GEO. BOWER, seaman. They were offered money as a token of thanks for their heroism, but would not accept it.

Important from Central America.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following, as an extract of a letter dated Granada, June 7:

"We have just received a communication from the Government of Costa Rica, in which they acknowledge the Government of President RIVAS and General WALKER, considering the war at an end, and offering to become responsible for all the expenses of the war."

☞ The ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, hold their annual Strawberry Festival at Commercial Hall last evening.

The ladies of Trinity M. E. Church, in Jersey City, are to hold their Festival at Commercial Hall, on Thursday evening, 26th inst.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, in Hoboken, hold their Festival on Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The ladies of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Hudson, will hold theirs on Wednesday evening, at Miss GRAVES' Female Seminary, in the City of Hudson.

The St. Louis *News* of the 19th inst. says that it has to "record to-day the first arrival of Wheat of the crop of 1856. TROY (Illinois) has the credit of the first show of the new crop in this market; and, if the whole country turns out as good a quality as the Trojans present in their sample, there can be no starvation for some years to come. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $1 60 per bushel.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 24, by Rev. John M. Mason, HAMILTON A. COGSWELL to SARAH E., daughter of Richard SUTHERLAND.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. McELROY, H. ROBERT BURLL and CATHARINE A. ANDERSON, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, at the residence of Dr. E. S. Chapin, by Rev. J. S. Hoyt, Rector of St. James' Church, Poquetanuck, Conn., Mr. LYMAN E. CRAPIN, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss LOUISA C. CHAPIN, of New-Haven, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 25, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Haight, HENRY O. HEYWOOD and LUCIE S. EYTINGE, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, CHARLES H. CURRIER and BERTHA, daughter of Isaac Cruse, Esq.

At Greenpoint, Manhattanville, on Tuesday, June 24, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, WILLIS J. POWELL, of St. Louis, Mo., to ALSINA E., daughter of Michael Kelly, Esq., of that place.

At Southold, L. I., on Wednesday, June 25, Mr. JAMES H. SCUDDER, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY G. CORNELIS, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 23, suddenly, WILLIAM LEWIS CHRISTIAN, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Morton, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also the members of said Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 25, at the residence of her aunt, No. 113 Forsyth-st., MARGERT AUGUSTA, only daughter of Martha and the late William Hosking, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The remains will be interred this day, (Thursday,) 26th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Eighth-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the above residence, at 3 o'clock A. M.

In this City, at No. 294 Thompson-st., ELISHA, eldest son of Austin and Emily Perry, of Southport, Conn.

His remains will be removed to the residence of his parents.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, ARTHUR LONGFELLOW, infant son of J. S. and Margaret Whitney, aged 15 months.

Funeral from the house of the parents, No. 266 Degraw-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 25, Prof. PAUL A. ARADIN, Principal of the Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. D., in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 25.

$1,000	Tenn. 5s, '90..	87¾	400	Erie Railroad	53¾
2,000	Virginia 6s, '66	97¾	200	do	53 5-8
5,000	do	97¾	1200	do	53 5-8
11,000	Indiana State 5s	89½	400	do	53 5-8
20,000	Missouri 6s, '63	87¾	500	do	53
5,000	Cal. 8s, '75	90	5	do	53
25,000	Cal. 8s, '76	89¾	200	do	53 5-8
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	87½	100	do	53 5-8
20,000	Ill. C. RR. 8s	87½	975	do	53 5-8
10,000	do	88	100	do	53¾
5,000	do	87¾	200	do	53¾
1,000	Ch. R. I. & P.	93	100	do	53¾
7,000	N. Ia. 1st M. Line	78	100	do	54
10	Commonwealth Bk	99	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	87¼
10	Ocean Bank	99	25	do	87¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	10	15	do	88
100	do	9¾	100	Wis. Cent. 1st pref.	89
5	Del. & Hud. Ca.	120	500	Reading R. R.	91¾
200	Dunc. Ch. C.	19	20	do	91¾
400	do	20	20	do	91¾
100	do	20	200	do	91¾
100	do	20	400	do	91¾
100	do	20	400	do	91¾
200	Penn. Coal Co.	95	400	do	91¾
250	do	95	100	do	91¾
15	do	95	400	do	91¾
175	New-York Cent. R.	97½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89¾
700	do	96	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	89
105	do	97	50	do	89¾
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113¾	10	do	89¾
200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	76¾	50	do	89¾
200	do	76½	100	do	89¾
100	do	76½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	100
600	do	76½	100	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	64¾
100	do	77	43	do	64¾
200	do	77	100	do	64¾
200	do	77			
325	Ch. & R. Island RR.	69¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri 6 sts 6s	87¾	50	Erie Railroad	53¾
1,000	do	87	250	do	53 5-8
5,000	City 6s, '58	100¾	50	do	53¾
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	87¾	100	do	53¾
5,000	do	88	100	do	53¾
27	Metropolitan Bank	113	400	do	53 5-8
20	Park Bank	99	100	do	53¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾	100	Reading Railroad	91¾
14	New-York Cent. R.	96¾	200	do	91¾
200	Panama R. R.	106¾	100	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	64¾
100	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	68¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	69¾
10	do	68¾	50	do	69
100	do	68¾	100	do	69
400	Chi. & Tol. R. R.	77¾	110	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	87¾
100	do	77	100	do	88
100	do	77	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	113¾

WEDNESDAY, June 25—P. M.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived at Quebec at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing advices from London to the 12th inst. The political and Commercial news is very brief and unsatisfactory. No definite action had long taken on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, but the subject was being discussed by the London journals. The last price of Consols on Wednesday, the 11th, was 94¾; and the Liverpool Cotton market was reported steady, with moderate sales.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool, at noon to-day, with $1,591,356 in Gold, and a full complement of first-class passengers. The Foreign Bill Market closed something less firm than yesterday, 109¾@110 on London; 5.18¾ on Paris, though there is no disposition manifested among the leading Bankers to abate in their terms. Some few first-class transient bills were left over at 109¾. The Money market is abundantly supplied, both by the Bankers and outside lenders, and the Stock Exchange is firmer, notwithstanding the use attempted to be made of the large shipment of Gold to repress speculation for the rise. Since the arrival of the *Atlantic* the Grain Market has been very active; exporters participating in the movement, which, for the week, is equal to 1,465,000 bushels, including Wheat, Corn, Rye, and the equivalent of Wheat in Flour. Of the last, the sales were 116,000 bbls. The receipts of the week are equivalent to 1,274,000 bushels. The Cotton Exports from the Southern ports, since 1st September last, the beginning of the Cotton Crop Year, to the present week, amount to 2,788,000 bales. To which we add 200,000 bales shipped from first week in July last to 1st September, to give a grand total of 2,947,000 bales for the Treasury or fiscal year, with two weeks in June yet to be reported in regular course of mail. Mr. WRIGHT'S Circular, of yesterday, affords the following view of the

COMPARATIVE COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,444,000	2,660,000	2,707,000	2,442,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,767,000	1,502,000	1,598,000	1,500,000
Exports to France	557,000	503,000	554,000	477,000
Ex. other For. Ports	454,000	248,000	221,000	220,000
Total Exports	2,778,000	1,653,000	1,973,000	2,198,000
Stock on hand	218,000	174,000	221,000	220,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	9,000	21,000	29,000	12,000
Exports to G. Britain	42,000	24,000	32,000	34,000
Exports to France	2,000	3,000	15,000	7,000
Ex. other For. Ports	9,000	2,000	6,000	4,000
Total Exports	53,000	29,000	53,000	45,000

There was less business transacted at the Brokers' Board to-day than on Monday or Tuesday. On the first call of the list, prices opened weak for the prominent Road Stocks at ¼@¾ ₹ cent. off the State Stocks and Illinois Bonds, compared with the extreme rise; but as the sales of the day progressed, holders manifested firmer confidence, and sellers on contract were less eager to meet the demand at the decline. The general market closed strong, Erie, 53¾; Reading, 91¾@¾; Galena, 113¾; Southern Michigan, 93¾; Michigan Central 93, ex-dividend; New-York Central, 92¾; Illinois Central, 87¾@88.

A correspondent calls our attention to the following comparison of the prices for some of the leading Stocks at the Brokers' Board in June, 1855, and at the present time:

Prices third week in June, 1855 and 1856.

	June 23, 1855.	June 24, 1856.
Virginia 6s	100	98
New-York Central	101	96
Illinois Bonds	88¾	88
Erie 1875s	91¾	93
Reading	92¾	91¾
Panama	103	104½
Toledo	91¾	77½
Erie	52	53¾
Galena	105	113¾
Rock Island	96	96

The Sub-